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      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
      SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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     NESSA RISLEY, et al.,
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                    Plaintiffs,
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                                             22 Civ. 2780 (KPF)
                 V.
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      UNISWAP FOUNDATION, et al.,
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                     Defendants.
                                             Remote Conference
 7
                                              New York, N.Y.
                                              November 9, 2022
                                              10:40 a.m.
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     Before:
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                        HON. KATHERINE POLK FAILLA,
                                              District Judge
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(Case called)

THE COURT: Good morning, everyone. And I'm hoping that you're all able to hear me. I'm seeing nods. That suggests something positive.

There are so many attorneys that I'm not going to bother to ask you all to introduce yourselves. Let me just reflect that I have Mr. Serritella, Mr. Boghosian, Mr. McNamara and Mr. Ward representing the plaintiffs. I have Mr. Gottlieb and Mr. Mix representing Uniswap Foundation. I have Mr. Greenfield representing Universal Navigation and Mr. Adams. And I have Mr. Drylewski and Ms. Woan representing Paradigm. Ms. Engel and Mr. Trombly representing AH Capital Management. Oh, I see. You're all representing the VC defendants. Excuse me. I have Mr. Greenfield as well.

All right. Welcome, everyone. Thank you very much for participating. We'll do our best to try and make this as uncomplicated as possible.

Just because I'm hearing a little bit of feedback, I would ask those of you who are not speaking if you could just please mute yourself at the moment because, again, then I'll hear less of you.

This is our initial conference in this case. This is also a premotion conference in the case. So for those of you who have not appeared before me previously, please understand that that has two purposes. The first is to be sure that those

of you who are thinking about making motions really want to make those motions. I am going to try and persuade you not to, but in this case, as in many, I suspect I'm going to fail.

Separately, I'd like to be sure that for the nonmoving parties, the plaintiffs here, that they have the pleadings that they wish to have and that they don't wish to amend in light of the arguments that are being made in the premotion letters. It is, from my perspective, quite frustrating to receive an opening brief on a motion to dismiss and then have the response be a proposed amended complaint where we could have prevented that at the beginning. So these really are the purposes of this proceeding.

We're doing this by video. What that means is that —actually, a number of you are moving around, even as we talk. I am trying to look at the one of you with whom I'm speaking. Excuse me if that means my eyes are going all over this platform; that is what happens. I would expect, and I'm asking, that someone obtain a transcript of this conference at its conclusion in whatever speed you think is appropriate. If you order it, I will receive it automatically. You don't have to send it to me.

Mr. Serritella, let me find you and begin by speaking with you. There you are, sir. Thank you. That's terrific.

Those little name tags in the bottom left really help me a lot.

Sir, let me just give you a sense of where I am right

now. I want to underscore that I have no set feelings about any of this. I'm just learning about things. So I don't want you to think that I can't be persuaded otherwise. But in reading the complaint, which is quite long, and in reading the premotion letters, which are also quite dense, I am really wondering if you have adequately pleaded the seller status, if you've adequately pleaded that liquidity providers by dint of having the ability to affect liquidity actually did affect liquidity, and whether you have actually pleaded alter ego liability for the foundation entity.

Now, again, that's why we're having this conversation. But I guess I'll begin asking you, sir, whether you have any appetite to replead your pleadings, and then, separately, if you want to start talking to me about those issues. But you know what, let me take that back. Let me hear from you on the issue of repleading and a very slight response. But I think I do want to hear from the moving parties. Thank you.

MR. SERRITELLA: Sure, your Honor. Let me start on the repleading question.

I think the best way I can answer this is, the question always comes up, Did we see anything in the defendants' letters that made us think we needed to replead anything on our complaint? And I can say to you, absolutely not. We feel good about our allegations, and there's nothing in there that we didn't anticipate. So we stand by our

pleading. And I don't anticipate when we get the motions that we're going to be submitting a proposed amended complaint to your Honor. I don't want to eat my words later, but I don't anticipate that happening.

THE COURT: That's fine.

Okay. So you, therefore, disagree with sort of my initial take as to the pleadings as they now stand?

MR. SERRITELLA: Yes. I mean, in the sense -- let me address some of the questions that you raised to me about the seller. I think you're talking about the Securities Act claims, the Section 12 claim.

We're in, I guess, unique times in terms of the way these crypto assets are traded on different platforms. And in this platform in particular, Uniswap and the other defendants have created this protocol, they call it. They characterize it as not a traditional trading platform. It says it's AMM, automated market maker. And so what they've done is they set up this thing where in order to trade the securities, you need to have trading pairs, they call it. So you swap one security for another security -- or I'll just say token because I know that might be a fight down the road. But you swap one token for another token and the only entity the individuals that use the platform, the investors, are interacting with is Uniswap. They're not interacting with anyone else directly. This is pleaded in our complaint, and I think it's pretty much

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acknowledged by the defendants. And we have a slew of allegations on how Uniswap and the defendants, by virtue of controlling the protocol, are acting as sellers.

I would direct -- you don't have to look at this now, your Honor, but in paragraph 78 of our complaint there's a really good diagram and in the allegations around it that really shows what's going on here. This pool that Uniswap characterizes as -- they say it's a Uniswap pool; it's their pool that they control through these smart contracts that they wrote. I mean, the defendants in their letter say, oh, these things just arrive in the ether and nobody controls them, they're just smart contracts. But smart contracts -- even if they are computer code, it's written by human beings. And so here, the human beings or the entities that are writing these smart contracts, we have a slew of allegations in our complaint that's not just Uniswap but at least one of the so-called VC defendants wrote some of the code. Paradigm, for instance, promotes all over their website—we pleaded this; it's in the white papers—how they were heavily involved in drafting the white paper that Uniswap put out for this protocol and in drafting smart contracts because that's how this protocol works.

And again, if you just look at that diagram in paragraph 78, you'll see that whole Uniswap pool. That's who the users of the platform are interacting with. And I think

that in and of itself supports an allegation taken as true, that we've adequately pleaded that they're sellers.

THE COURT: So let me make sure I understand.

Let's say that there is the Failla cryptocurrency and it is one of the rug-pulling stunts that you've described in your complaint. You're not coming after me, the person who actually originated the Failla cryptocurrency, you're coming after the platform on which it's sold. That is, you would have to concede, quite different from the traditional securities fraud claim. That's why I find it so difficult to believe that simply by dint of operating a platform, they are then liable. You're basically saying, well, they had to know, because so many of these things are fraudulent, that there was a high likelihood that a Failla cryptocurrency would be fraudulent too, but I'm still not sure how that gets them liability.

MR. SERRITELLA: Well, let me address that.

I'm glad you used the example of your last name, because when you do that, we would know who issued that token. For I believe the vast majority of the tokens that are launched on the Uniswap -- or the protocol, I should say, we don't even know who is issuing. We're in the dark. We have no idea.

And let me take a step back, your Honor. It is a little bit unique. Again, these are unique times. You can't compare this to buying some shares on Fidelity or some other platform. It's not like that. So the only way that token

could be sold is by putting the token in a pool that Uniswap controls, and that's what we allege in the complaint. And given that they're controlling that pool, they are passing title of that token. And that's all we need to plead under the securities law, who is passing title. It's not the issuer. They're not passing title directly, at least, with the purchaser of that token, it's Uniswap that's passing title through their Uniswap pool. That's what they call it.

THE COURT: Mr. Serritella, I'm now realizing the concern I had when I began this discussion, which is that I think I do want to hear from the punitive movants before hearing from you in response.

I'm going to begin with Mr. Greenfield, if he doesn't mind. Mr. Greenfield, as a consequence of the opposition submission that you've received from Mr. Serritella and his firm, is there any way in which your original argument to me — and I'm focusing first in your capacity as the representative of Labs and Mr. Adams — any way in which those arguments now change, sir?

MR. GREENFIELD: No. I don't think anything in plaintiff's letter changes our arguments. I thought, overall, the letter was fairly nonresponsive to our arguments.

THE COURT: All right. Well, that's a pretty quick response. Do you want to --

MR. GREENFIELD: I'm happy to --

THE COURT: Well, no. I guess I have a couple of thoughts, sir.

There are certain arguments that you make and I believe they're made as well in the joint submission with respect to the VC defendants. But I am concerned that for certain of the statements that are made in your submissions you're going to ask me to rely on things that I actually can't rely on in the context of a 12(b)(6) motion.

So please tell me what it is you think I can consider additional to the materials that are contained in the complaint, and then how consideration of that material will allow me to arrive at the factual conclusions you wish me to arrive at.

MR. GREENFIELD: Sure. That's a good question. I'm happy to address that.

Can you hear me okay?

THE COURT: I'd like you to speak a little bit louder, but I can mostly hear you.

MR. GREENFIELD: Okay. I'll speak up a bit. I'll pretend I'm in the courtroom.

THE COURT: There you go.

MR. GREENFIELD: So, yes, I don't think that your Honor has to consider anything outside of the pleadings. The allegations that plaintiffs are relying on in their complaint are contradicted by other allegations in their own complaint.

They're also contradicted by documents that I believe are incorporated by reference in the complaint and that you can consider on a motion to dismiss.

If you look at paragraphs 78 and 79, for example, that Mr. Serritella was just pointing you to, and the diagram that he is asking you to rely on for his contention that Labs is a seller of the tokens, that is material that is taken directly from the Uniswap website. If you were to go to the Uniswap website and under "How Uniswap Works," they have FAQs on pools. This is copy and pasted, that diagram, from the Uniswap website. A lot of the language that is quoted — for example, in paragraph 79, it's taken from the Uniswap website. So in those circumstances, courts are allowed to look at what else is on that web page because they're not allowed to take certain things out of context, as they have.

They also quote directly from a white paper that
Uniswap issued which kind of describes the protocol and how it
works. So on the one hand, they are quoting and relying on
these documents; on the other hand, they're making other
allegations that contradict them.

Just to be specific and address the point that you just raised with Mr. Serritella, what this diagram shows is not that Uniswap -- let me call it Labs just to be precise here --

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. GREENFIELD: -- because I think plaintiffs are

using Uniswap to mean two or three or four different things. But Labs does not control any liquidity pools. What you see in the diagram is that anyone who wants to create a liquidity pool can do so for any pair of tokens if a liquidity pool does not already exist. That's in paragraph 72 of the complaint. Users of the interface who desire to be a liquidity provider may create or contribute to a liquidity pool. So if there's not already a Failla token ether pool out there, you could go and create it by adding both of those tokens to a pool. Okay. Somebody else who has a Failla token that they want to swap can go and also add liquidity. A trader who wants to let's say purchase a Failla token can then interact with this smart contract, this pool, and put in ether and get out Failla token. At no point does Labs ever have any custody, control, title, possession, anything of the Failla token.

The protocol is computer code. It runs on the Ethereum blockchain and it's completely autonomous. If all of Labs gathered at headquarters and a meteor came out and destroyed the headquarters, there was nothing left of Labs—which God forbid, of course—the protocol would continue to run and anyone could still go and create a liquidity pool for any token they wanted to, they could add liquidity, they could swap, there's no continued operation of the protocol, it's just autonomous code.

THE COURT: But do I understand, though, no one else

can interfere with that code? Is it open source? Is it something that anybody can add on to if they want to or no? I assumed it was closed.

MR. GREENFIELD: It's kind of open source while it's being developed. Once it's launched, it's fixed and immutable and it's out there, and it's running on its own.

THE COURT: Any sense of updates to it? Would there be? And who is putting out the updates?

MR. GREENFIELD: There's new versions of it. So there's references in the complaint to V2. V1 was kind of like the test. There's V3 now, but that doesn't replace V2. No one can stop V2 from running. And plaintiffs allege that plenty of people continue to use V2. So they can launch new versions of the protocol, but no one is kind of terminating the prior versions.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenfield, you said to me a few moments ago that at no point does Labs have custody or control of any token. However, I believe Mr. Serritella's complaint alleges just that. So how is it that — I mean, if I am to accept the well-pleaded allegations of the complaint as true, is your argument to me that any such allegation would be conclusory and not something I could consider in the 12(b)(6) context, or that it is undercut by some other allegation or allegations within the complaint, or that there's some document that I may consider that makes clear that such a statement is

incorrect?

MR. GREENFIELD: I think any allegation that Labs—or any of the other defendants, for that matter—is a seller is a conclusion of law that you do not need to take as true. The facts that are alleged are that users can add liquidity to a smart contract, which is, as they say in their complaint, this self-executing automated code, and that other users can then interact with the pool, which is just the smart contract, and swap one token for the other. So there's no basis to go from those facts alleged to the legal conclusion that Labs is a seller or is transferring title.

Labs has no ability to go to any liquidity pool on the protocol and do anything. It can't take tokens out, it can't put tokens in. It has no control over that whatsoever. The only control that plaintiffs have pointed to is kind of this initial control of writing the code and launching the code.

But once it's launched, there's no control over the pool.

Again, if you go to the websites that plaintiffs are quoting and relying on, it explains that a pool is just a smart contract, it's just code. And I believe they actually have that in their complaint as well.

THE COURT: Do you also contest the allegations that Labs is collecting fees for trades made under the protocol? I believe you're telling me that in the white paper and on the website that it's clear that the .3 percent fee goes to the

liquidity providers and not to Labs. Let me hear you a little bit more on that.

What's in it for Labs, having designed this protocol, having sent it out there into the world, having launched it, as you say? What's in it for them? What do they get going forward, other than recognition?

MR. GREENFIELD: I'm not sure. I don't want to say that there's no revenue from any source, period, because I don't want to overstate things. What I can tell you is that there's no fees at this point in time. It's possible that in the future there may be a fee charge — or I'm sorry. There is a fee charge that goes to liquidity providers currently. It's possible that in the future—and there is kind of an option built into the code—that the governing body of the protocol could in the future decide that some of that fee that is paid goes to the protocol. But that is not the case, that has not happened. It's not just my say-so; it's all over every document that plaintiff is relying on in this case.

As a matter of fact, this is all a matter of public record because all of these transactions are recorded on a public blockchain, one of the ways in which the crypto world is actually more transparent than the traditional securities world. So if there were a fee from every transaction going to Labs, anyone could take a look at the blockchain and they would see that fee going to a Labs treasury wallet or something like

that. It's a matter of public record that none of the transaction fees, none of the trade fees go to Labs.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenfield, are you going to be asking me in your motion to start examining blockchain records to see whether or not these statements are here?

MR. GREENFIELD: No, I am not. I'm not going to ask you to look at that. It's all over the website, it's all over the white paper, the fact that there was no fee charged by Labs. That's sufficient at this point. My reference to the blockchain goes to a reference to Rule 11—which, by the way, I don't think I ever raised before in my 17 years of practice.

THE COURT: Yes. I do get concerned when people start raising Rule 11, sir, but here you are.

MR. GREENFIELD: Here I am. Believe me, I don't do it lightly. But I can tell you that my client had a pretty strong negative reaction to the idea that he was secretly harvesting hundreds of millions of dollars from users of the protocol. It's just a completely false allegation.

What Rule 11 does require is some minimal amount of inquiry, right? What the Second Circuit has said is that after reasonable inquiry, a competent attorney could not form a reasonable belief that the pleading was well grounded in facts. There's no way that you can do any amount of reasonable inquiry, any basic inquiry in this situation and come away accusing Labs of collecting hundreds of millions of dollars in

fees secretly, unbeknownst to users.

So I think those allegations do actually cross the line. Obviously, not something that you need to decide at the motion to dismiss stage, but I'm just explaining my reference to the blockchain. I think any amount of inquiry here, there's just no way to allege in good faith that Labs is accepting part of these trade fees.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenfield, a few moments ago you said to me that there were fees. You weren't going to say that no one got fees, but the fees were provided to liquidity providers only. I think that perhaps leads into the other group of defendants you represent, who are the venture capital defendants.

As I'm understanding, they have the ability to and they do provide liquidity and do obtain the fees and, in theory, they are -- well, at least in the plaintiff's rendering, they are liable. So why don't you speak to that issue, please.

MR. GREENFIELD: Sure. I'd be happy to.

So there's no actual allegation anywhere in the complaint that any of the VC defendants or Labs or Mr. Adams is a liquidity provider for the tokens at issue. There's a broad statement for Mr. Adams and the VC defendants that, upon information and belief, these people and entities are liquidity providers. But again, that's just an allegation on information

and belief. What is the basis for that belief? In fact, it's not true; I can tell you that.

THE COURT: Well, it's not true. But as much as I want to accept what you say, how am I allowed to make that conclusion? Or are you suggesting that I can on the materials that I may properly consider? Or are you suggesting that I must instead just focus on what you contend to be the deficiency in pleadings?

MR. GREENFIELD: I would point to the deficiency in pleadings—in particular, the fact that the only allegation is made on information and belief. I don't have the paragraphs in front of me, but for each of them, plaintiffs allege, upon information and belief, each of the VC defendants and Mr. Adams was a significant liquidity provider for tokens traded on the protocol. They don't say anything about the particular tokens that are at issue in the complaint. And even just generally, an allegation on information and belief is insufficient where there's no facts demonstrating what the basis is for that belief. And I'd be interested to hear from plaintiffs what the basis is for them saying on information and belief you're a significant liquidity provider. I don't know what they could possibly say.

THE COURT: Yes. Although, Mr. Greenfield, there are cases suggesting that there are circumstances where one is permitted group pleading because information is peculiarly

within the control of the defendants, or the nonmoving parties. Perhaps Mr. Serritella would say that. I'll hear from him eventually, but perhaps he would just say, look, somebody among the defendants here provided liquidity, and in discovery we'll figure out who.

Is it your position that at this stage they needed to be able to tie a particular client of yours to a particular transaction involving one of their plaintiffs?

MR. GREENFIELD: Not a particular transaction, but at least they need a factual basis to say that any of the VC defendants was a liquidity provider at all, at least for the token.

THE COURT: One moment, please, sir.

Thank you. Let me just turn now, before returning to Mr. Serritella, perhaps I could hear -- let me see.

Is it Mr. Gottlieb who is going to be speaking on behalf of the foundation?

MR. GOTTLIEB: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Everyone has got some great backgrounds behind them, but I do appreciate your guitar collection, sir.

MR. GOTTLIEB: Thank you, your Honor. Happy to sing a tune if you'd like.

THE COURT: After the motion practice, please, sir. Let me hear from you with respect to the foundation.

MR. GOTTLIEB: Yes, your Honor. The foundation, of course, is alleged to be here only as an alter ego of the other entities, whatever other entities are alleged here. So of course all the same defenses that my colleague, Mr. Greenfield, just laid out would apply equally. But more to the point, Uniswap Foundation, a separate entity with a separate existence—it is a separate corporation—is only alleged to be in this case because it is allegedly an alter ego of Labs or some other entities in this orbit.

But the requirements for alleging alter ego status under Delaware law, as the Second Circuit has interpreted, is very strict. The plaintiff has to demonstrate the corporation and the owner. Here, I suppose Labs operated as a single economic entity, such that it would be inequitable to draw a legal distinction between them. The plaintiff also has to show some sort of fraud injustice or inequity in use of the corporate form.

Now, it's important to realize that none of the allegations are that Uniswap Foundation did anything relating to anything of the alleged wrongdoing in the complaint. The foundation is merely alleged to be one and the same, just the alter ego. We would respectfully submit, your Honor—and we're happy to go through all of the Delaware case law and motions—that the allegations of the complaint don't come close to pleading the specific facts necessary to meet this very,

very high standard under Delaware law.

THE COURT: Well, all right. I think that's it.

My recollection is there's a paragraph at the beginning that asserts that they are the alter ego, and then later on in the discussion of the formation of the foundation there's a discussion about the commonality of perhaps board members of participants.

Mr. Gottlieb, do I remember that correctly?

MR. GOTTLIEB: Yes, your Honor, there's an allegation that there are overlapping officers. And we would suggest that the law is very clear that even were that true—it's not true, but for the purposes of this motion we will accept the well-pleaded allegation—overlapping officers are not enough. That's not enough. In addition, one of the officers is specifically alleged not to be overlapping; he's alleged to have been an officer of some third-party separate entity entirely called the Uniswap Grants Program, which just because it uses the name "Uniswap" does not make it the same thing as Uniswap Labs. So that person isn't even alleged to be a member or an officer, or play any role in Uniswap Labs.

But more to the point, even if there are overlapping officers, the case law is very clear that that allegation alone is not nearly enough. There has to be something more that the overlapping officers are being used as, I guess, tools of a nonindependent significance, or used to further this wrongdoing

that's alleged. And those allegations are not in the complaint.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

Mr. Serritella, turning back to you again.

Mr. Serritella, why don't we go in reverse order and tell me
why it is that Foundation remains in the case.

MR. SERRITELLA: Great. I was actually going to suggest that, your Honor, because it's a good segue into the rest. I think there's an elephant in the room. In fact, I know there's an elephant in the room, and nobody wants to talk about it on the other side. And it's so apparent in their letters. It's this governance that the defendants, all the defendants were involved in creating that was used to run and control this protocol.

So Mr. Greenfield is telling you that, oh, it's already out there, we can't stop, we can't do anything. And he's talking about contradictory allegations and statements, but he hasn't come up with one contradiction. I haven't seen it. And because a lot of our complaint is actually using the defendants' own words — and so in their own governance creation—and that's what our allegations talk about—they set up this thing where they issued, UNI to themselves—which, by the way, enriched themselves to the tune of probably hundreds of millions of dollars—and that UNI gives them the voting control of this governance that maintains the protocol.

And that's where -- I wanted to start with the Uniswap Foundation because in the government's proposal that was put forth to create the Uniswap Foundation, one of the things, supposedly the purpose of Uniswap Foundation, was to help Uniswap in maintaining the governance, maintaining the protocol, all the things the defendant said they don't control, and they gifted the Uniswap Foundation I believe it was \$74 million worth of UNI out of thin air. And mind you, this all happens after we file our action. So this whole notion that there's no level of control over the people, the overlapping directors, or what have you is just frankly not true.

Also, we pleaded in our complaint, your Honor, that
Uniswap or someone — we maybe don't even know who, but there
was a governance proposal that was put forth on Uniswap's
governance platform to create this Uniswap Foundation.
Well—this is referenced in the complaint—we got the documents
from Delaware, the incorporation documents. They already
created Uniswap Foundation before they even put forth the
proposal. And this is where we said in our letter, it's
already going to pass, they knew it.

There are things going on beyond behind the scene, yes, granted, we don't know, but there are things that are out in the open that we do know. And I really want the Court to understand that this governance is key to a lot of what's going on with this protocol.

THE COURT: Pause right there and tell me why it is.

Because, again, we're talking about the difference between

potential and actuality. You're telling me that as a result of

their involvement in the governance, they have controlled, but

I'm not sure that they're exercising control, and I'm not sure

that they're exercising control in transactions in which your

clients were injured. So that's a problem I have.

Also, let's say they wanted to create the foundation, they created the foundation, it is a distinct entity. It may have had its genesis in discussions among the defendants, but having created a separate entity under Delaware law, how is it that I can find on the facts you've alleged that it is an alter ego of Labs?

MR. SERRITELLA: Because, your Honor, again, it goes back to the governance. And this is pleaded in our complaint. And I don't want to go into great detail about this now at this juncture, but we have allegations, again, in their own words as to what the purpose of Uniswap Foundation is. And it seems that they're trying to divvy up some of the responsibility in terms of maintaining the protocol and giving it to Uniswap Foundation.

I'll point to one of the allegations. And this is in paragraph 164 of our first amended complaint. They say—this is their language—the UF will require the ability to grant V3 BSL license exemptions to maintain the government's forum—and

they cite the website—and protocol-related developer doc is to help facilitate protocol development across many teams.

So it seems what they're doing in creation of the Uniswap Foundation is to divvy up some of the responsibility in maintaining the protocol.

THE COURT: But that's, again, a potential and not actuality.

Are you actually telling me that Foundation, in any way, did facilitate the development of the protocol or did do anything that affected your clients in any way?

MR. SERRITELLA: Well, look, if the Court determines that we haven't sufficiently pleaded that Uniswap Foundation is an alter ego, honestly, so be it. And then if we get facts in discovery that show otherwise, well, maybe we have to bring them back in.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, you've frozen.

MR. SERRITELLA: I said, if the Court ultimately determines that if we didn't plead sufficient facts that allege alter ego, but then in discovery we get information that shows that they are alter ego, then we may just have to replead and put them back in.

But based on what we have now, an inference can be drawn from these allegations that they are an alter ego and maybe not so much in the traditional sense, your Honor, but I think it's important to keep into the perspective what's going

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on in this case because this may be unique, but --1 2 MR. GREENFIELD: I think we may have lost the judge. Am I wrong? I think she was experiencing some technical issues 3 4 and may be logging off and logging back in. 5 MR. SERRITELLA: I'll stop talking then. 6 (Pause) 7 THE COURT: Friends, I'm not sure what happened there. It must have been the strength of Mr. Serritella's oratory, but 8 I was knocked out of the conference. And so, here we are. 9 10 Mr. Serritella, I got "so be it" and then I dropped 11 out. So where were you after that? 12 MR. SERRITELLA: I'll just say, to cut to the chase 13 here, your Honor --14 THE COURT: Please. 15 MR. SERRITELLA: -- we believe we have sufficiently

MR. SERRITELLA: -- we believe we have sufficiently pleaded that Uniswap Foundation is an alter ego. If the Court determines they're not and facts come to light in discovery and we have to bring it back in, then so be it. That's what it is.

But I do want to focus back on a couple things that the defendants said.

On this notion of Rule 11, I do want to say this very briefly. I appreciate what Mr. Greenfield said. In my 15 years of practice I've never been accused of violating Rule 11. I certainly didn't do anything here that's sanctionable or rises to the level of a Rule 11 motion, and they know that.

Because if they really, truly believed that, your Honor, they would have filed a Rule 11 motion, and they didn't. So that ends the discussion right there.

Then on this notion of fees that are being collected,

I don't know what's false and misleading in our pleadings that
rises to the level of sanctionable conduct. We tried to,
again, use their language in pleading our allegations. And so
we've never suggested that there are some secret hidden fees
that's enriching Uniswap that we don't know about. That's not
what we've said. But what we have said is that there is not a
fair disclosure of the fees that the issuers are collecting,
that the investors, when they make a trade, the protocol
doesn't tell them, for instance, that 9 percent of their
purchase is going to be burned and can disappear, or a certain
percentage is going to be going to a liquidity provider. That
is not fairly disclosed by Uniswap. That's what we've alleged.
That is accurate.

THE COURT: Sir, there's a tension, though, in your complaint that I'm perceiving; and perhaps at the time of briefing I will not perceive it. But on the one hand, what you're telling me is it's the governance and the protocols and all of that leads to this situation where title is passing, control is being had, and they are, in fact, the sellers of securities. But now you're talking about a more traditional failure to disclose case, so I'm not sure whether your beef is

with their control or not with securities—if they are securities—or the adequacy of their disclosures, which they say are adequately disclosed.

MR. SERRITELLA: We don't need to show that there are inadequate disclosures to plead our claims, and I don't think the other side would contest that. Those are just facts that are alleged in the complaint about what was going on in these circumstances to give context. So we don't need that.

THE COURT: All right then. What else would you like me to know, sir?

MR. SERRITELLA: I do want to mention that -- and I think your Honor asked a very pointed question about -- and I think goes to how is Uniswap profiting from -- you didn't ask that directly, but I think there's an inference here. How is Uniswap profiting? How are the defendants profiting from this? Let's not pretend, like they want to call themselves, VCs are throwing millions of dollars at this operation, they're doing this out of the kindness of their hearts. They're making money and intending to make money some way.

THE COURT: Stop right there, please, because that's the point. Maybe they're making money but, according to Mr. Greenfield, it's more of an intention of making money at some later date, or perhaps maybe money as a liquidity provider. So I don't think anyone is suggesting this is all some sort of humanitarian gesture, but I do think, at least I'm

understanding, that the real issue is one of whether you have adequately alleged that they are generating fees or otherwise engaging in conduct that violates the securities laws.

MR. SERRITELLA: Yes.

I do want to touch on a couple things.

We do allege—and I think they acknowledge this—that the so-called VC defendants received tons of UNI tokens. And in doing so, they enriched themselves, again, to the tune of millions of dollars.

THE COURT: But, sir, their receipt of those tokens occurred irrespective of transactions by any of your clients; is that not correct?

MR. SERRITELLA: That is true, your Honor. But, again, it goes to control of this protocol. The UNI token is what gives them control of the protocol. Without it, there's no control of the governance. That's how they've set this up.

THE COURT: All right. Keep going.

MR. SERRITELLA: The other point is this whole notion about our allegations on liquidity providers. So, yes, there are allegations on information and belief, but some strong inferences can be drawn that the so-called VC defendants are liquidity providers in pools on Uniswap.

And to give an example -- and this is in section VI, Roman Numeral VI of our complaint from page 43, just as an example, and starts at allegation no. 169. There were these

liquidity mining pools that were set up that was a way to generate an additional UNI for anyone who provided liquidity in these very large pools on Uniswap that generate literally billions of dollars a day, or multiple — hundreds of millions of dollars a day in transactions. Then there's a fee that gets charged on that transaction.

We allege upon information and belief because we do believe that these VCs have contributed to these large pools. Because, again, they're making money on this one way or the other. Why that is important is because by contributing to these pools, they gifted themselves more UNI. What does that mean? Not only does it mean they're making more money, it gives them more control of the protocol because the UNI empowers you to vote in this governance. That's why it's key they're controlling the governance.

This notion that the computer program runs on its own, well, then why is there a governance that maintains this protocol? You wouldn't need it.

THE COURT: I'm so many steps behind you, sir, because I'm still trying to figure out how your clients were hurt by the fact of the governance, or the fact that there were initial distributions of UNI to the VCs, or the fact that they may or may not have participated in these mining pools. Even if they did, I'm not sure how your guys were hurt by it.

MR. SERRITELLA: So this isn't necessarily why our

plaintiffs are injured. This goes to -- I'm addressing

Mr. Greenfield's argument that there's no control over this
thing. And if a meteor came down --

THE COURT: Someone's phone is going off. It's fascinating, but I'd love it if you turned it off.

That was great.

All right. Mr. Serritella, I'm sure you appreciated that pause. Let's go back to your response.

MR. SERRITELLA: I just wanted to point out, your
Honor, that I was addressing the point that Mr. Greenfield made
about the meteor coming down and this whole thing was run by
itself and no one is controlling it. That's frankly just not
true, and I think that's the foundation here. That's why I'm
addressing it. Because we have to establish that there's some
level of control, that they're actually holding tokens. In
order to do that, they set up this governance, they've been
creating different versions of these protocols as a baseline.
Once that setup is in place, then we can talk about how they
are statutory sellers and operating an exchange that's
unregistered pursuant to the Exchange Act. And that's
something that the defendants don't even want to talk about.
They don't even want to talk about the Exchange Act because
it's not good for them.

THE COURT: I understand your argument better.

Okay. Sir, is there anything else you'd like me to

know, Mr. Serritella?

MR. SERRITELLA: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I'll ask you the question I began with. It is not your desire at this time to replead; is that correct?

MR. SERRITELLA: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Greenfield, my usual question to prospective movants is whether you are hell-bent on making this motion to dismiss.

Is that the case?

MR. GREENFIELD: We are 100 percent hell-bent, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Have you and Mr. Gottlieb discussed whether you are considering two separate opening -- I mean, what is the briefing looking like from my perspective?

Is it two sets of briefs?

MR. GREENFIELD: I think it's actually three sets of briefs. And I say that understanding that your Honor would probably like one set of briefs. The VC defendants and counsel for my codefendants can jump in here, but have kind of a different perspective and a different set of defenses I think for a number of these claims. So we would anticipate a brief by Labs and Mr. Adams, a brief by the three VC defendants, and a separate brief from the Foundation.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GREENFIELD: We would work together and try to avoid any repetition or overlap. And I'm happy to keep the page limit down. We're not asking for any extensions.

THE COURT: That's the right answer. Don't be asking for page limit extensions.

Mr. Serritella, would you be contemplating an omnibus response, sir?

MR. SERRITELLA: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I fear you're going to ask for triple the space, but let's hope you don't need all of that.

Mr. Greenfield, have you discussed with Mr. Serritella a possible schedule for this briefing?

MR. GREENFIELD: We have not, but I'm happy to talk about it now.

I think, typically, we would ask for 30 days, but in light of the Thanksgiving holiday and the fact that we want to work together with all the different defendants to be efficient and avoid overlap, we ask for a little bit more time and would propose December 21, which I think is about 40 days.

THE COURT: I'm hearing someone chortling. That's Mr. Serritella.

Mr. Serritella, hold on a second. One moment, please.

You're looking at the 21st. All right. I see that you're trying to limit the number of associates' holidays you'd be wrecking in the process.

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1 MR. GREENFIELD: I'm happy to give Mr. Serritella 2 extra time on the opposition. 3 THE COURT: Mr. Serritella, I would think you'd be 4 able to respond by the 31st of January; do you agree? 5 MR. SERRITELLA: If they file right before Christmas, 6 I think we would want more time than that, especially with the 7 holidays. 8 THE COURT: How do you need more than a month to 9 respond? Even if you took every minute and had the greatest 10 New Year's Eve possible, you'd still have all of January to 11 respond. You're telling me you're not able to do that? 12 MR. SERRITELLA: We could. But I would just ask if 13 they could get their briefs to us earlier in December. 14 THE COURT: No. I'm not going to do that. 15 What time do you need in February, sir? Do you want the 3rd? You know what, I'll give you the 6th of February. 16 17 MR. SERRITELLA: That's fine, your Honor. THE COURT: It is. 18 And then the 20th for the reply. Although, with my 19 20 luck, that's Presidents' Day. Yes, it will be the 21st then. 21 So we have opening briefs on the 21st of December, the 22 opposition brief on the 6th of February, the reply briefs on 23 the 21st of February. 24 Mr. Greenfield, does that work for you?

MR. GREENFIELD: I was going to ask for 21 days for

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the reply again, just so we can coordinate the different 1 2 briefs. THE COURT: But then Mr. Serritella will think I'm 3 4 favoring you. Hold on, please. MR. SERRITELLA: Your Honor, we don't have an 5 6 objection to that. 7 THE COURT: All right. I appreciate that showing of kindness. 8 9 So February 28 for the replies. I'm expecting a 10 couple of things. For those who haven't appeared before me 11 previously, please do not move all of your arguments to 12 footnotes, and don't put them in that super small type because 13 I don't read them and I'll send back your brief. And I'm 14 believing Mr. Greenfield when he tells me that there will be discussions involving counsel to avoid repetition of arguments. 15 That is a great hope on my part. 16 17 All right. Mr. Gottlieb, does that schedule work for 18 you as well? MR. GOTTLIEB: Absolutely, your Honor. Thank you. 19 20 THE COURT: All right. And Mr. Drylewski, are you 21 handling it for the VC defendants?

MR. DRYLEWSKI: Thank you, Judge. My colleague, Tansy Woan, is.

THE COURT: I beg your pardon.

All right. Ms. Woan, let me turn to you. Ms. Woan, I

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      wanted to make sure that schedule works for you as well.
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                          Yes, your Honor. Thank you so much.
               MS. WOAN:
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               THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
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               All right. We have a schedule.
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               MR. SERRITELLA: Just one question about the omnibus
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              Obviously, if we're going to be getting probably three
      brief.
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      25-page briefs, I don't need triple the space, but I'm going to
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      need more space in my brief to respond to all the arguments,
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      likely.
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               THE COURT: I agree.
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               MR. SERRITELLA: I can wait until we get them to ask
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      for the --
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               THE COURT: No. I'll give it to you now. 65 pages,
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      sir.
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               And Mr. Greenfield has graciously foregone, on behalf
      of all defense counsel, page extensions for their briefs.
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               All right. I'm not even bothering to discuss
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      settlement with the parties because I think we need some motion
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     practice beforehand.
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               Mr. Serritella, are there other things that you or
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      your colleagues wish to discuss with me in this conversation?
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               MR. SERRITELLA: No, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Thank you.
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               Mr. Greenfield, anything else to discuss today, sir?
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               MR. GREENFIELD: Nothing else. Thank you so much.
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| 1 | THE COURT: All right. Mr. Gottlieb, anything else |
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| 2 | today? |
| 3 | MR. GOTTLIEB: No, your Honor. Thank you. |
| 4 | THE COURT: Ms. Woan, the late-breaking addition to |
| 5 | our team, anything else to bring? |
| 6 | MS. WOAN: Nothing, your Honor. Thank you so much. |
| 7 | THE COURT: Okay. I wish to each of you happy |
| 8 | holidays that are hopefully not too filled with work, and |
| 9 | continued safety and health in this pandemic. |
| 10 | Thank you very much. We are adjourned. |
| 11 | (Adjourned) |
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